

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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As we are compelled by law to pay postage in advance on papers sent outside of Ohio County, we are forced to require payment on subscriptions in advance.

All letters on business must be addressed to
JOHN P. BARRETT, Publisher.

DIRECTORY.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.
Hon. J. L. Little, Judge, Owensboro, Ky.
Hon. J. B. J. Little, Judge, Owensboro, Ky.
Hon. J. B. J. Little, Judge, Owensboro, Ky.
Hon. J. B. J. Little, Judge, Owensboro, Ky.
Hon. J. B. J. Little, Judge, Owensboro, Ky.

COUNTY COURT.
Hon. J. B. J. Little, Judge, Owensboro, Ky.
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QUARTERLY COURT.
Begins on the third Mondays in January, April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.
Begins on the first Mondays in January and October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.
S. P. Barrett, Surveyor, Hartford.
John W. Mosley, Assessor, Whitesville.
F. L. Felix, School Commissioner, Hartford.
J. S. Tubbs, Marshal.

BEAVER DAM—S. S. Stahl, Judge, courts first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CROWNSVILLE—N. C. Daniel, Judge, second Saturday in January, April, July and October.

CROWNSVILLE—J. W. Lankford, Judge, courts first Monday in January, April, July and October.

ROCKPORT—T. Robertson, Judge, John Hendrie, Marshal, courts held first Thursdays in January, April, July and October.

ROCKPORT—S. D. Morgan, Judge, B. L. Boyd, Marshal, courts held first Saturdays in January, April, July and October.

ROCKPORT—W. M. Antrim, Judge, courts held first Mondays in January, April, July and October.

ROCKPORT—J. P. Morton, Judge, courts held first Mondays in January, April, July and October.

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THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. 11.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, MARCH 18, 1885.

NO. 11.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Square	1 Week	2 Weeks	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
One	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
Two	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00
Three	3.00	4.50	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00
Four	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00
Five	5.00	7.50	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00
Six	6.00	9.00	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00
Seven	7.00	10.50	14.00	21.00	28.00	35.00
Eight	8.00	12.00	16.00	24.00	32.00	40.00
Nine	9.00	13.50	18.00	27.00	36.00	45.00
Ten	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00

For a shorter time at proportionate rates.
One inch of space constitutes a square.

THE BROKEN VOW.

By P. A. S.
Faithful to the vow, I have sworn,
My dreams of love have flown,
Or, that I must soon have them,
And have them, I have sworn.

It was when by your side you lay,
With your kind and loving arm,
I gave a heart both true and free,
Thinking I, I fear no harm.

My heart then was full of gladness,
That you years and aches for me,
As years roll on so full of sadness,
And blighted hopes, all left for me.

Naught lingers to redeem those hours,
Still, still to memory sweet,
The flowers that bloomed in sunny bowers,
Lie withering at my feet.

Where is the promise of my years,
Once written on my brow,
Ere I had sunk beneath my peers,
You'll have nothing to regret.

Now as the weary years roll on,
With me, though time may be brief,
And lovers too, you have come and gone,
And life is frail as the autumn leaf.

To God and thy dear self be true,
Go forth in all thy dreams of love,
The one who will doubtless precede you,
Will wait at heaven's high gate above.

SHIRLEY KY.

These solemn sacred vows,
We made and thought we ever,
One heart change could allow,
Now as the weary years roll on.

Now as the weary years roll on,
With me, though time may be brief,
And lovers too, you have come and gone,
And life is frail as the autumn leaf.

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SHIRLEY KY.

These solemn sacred vows,
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One heart change could allow,
Now as the weary years roll on.

Millwood Mites.

Last spring a little five year-old daughter of H. C. Crawford, of Millwood, accidentally swallowed some concentrated lye, that had been unthinkingly placed in her reach. For some time little was thought about it, but very soon the child displayed symptoms of throat affliction and it was only by a painful effort that she was able to swallow any kind of solid food.

The best local physicians were consulted, but without being able to relieve the little sufferer in the least, and finally Doctors Vandell and Roberts, of Louisville, were appealed to, but even their great skill was of no avail and they were forced to acknowledge that they could do her no good. In the meantime the child had ceased entirely to take any solid food, and was existing on what little milk she could be persuaded to swallow, which in itself was very little to preserve life. She continued to live in this manner up to six weeks ago, when she bitterly refused to take any kind of nourishment whatever.

From a stout, healthy child, she has dwindled away until now at this writing her actual weight is only a fraction over 14 pounds. It is just 37 days since she has partaken of any kind of nourishment, not even a mouthful of water having been swallowed by her in all that time. The child still retains all her faculties, and can speak, but in such a weak tone of voice that only her mother can understand what she says. Her condition is pitiable in the extreme, as it is evident that she craves food all the time but is unable to swallow the most liquid nourishment. The case has created a great deal of interest in this county, and speculation is rife on how long the child can possibly live under the circumstances, while the parents have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community in their trouble.

Measles are as thick as blackberries, in these parts just now. A great number have been down with the disease, but only in one case have they proved fatal. At present there seems to be an abatement in their ravages, and it is hoped they will die out in a short time.

It has been the misfortune of Grayson county, as well as a great many other counties in Kentucky, for a number of years past, to be represented in the State Legislature by men unsuited in every respect for the position they occupied. It is not enough for a man to know the wants of his county and his constituents, and represent them honestly and to the best of his ability, but he should also be a representative of the intelligence of his county as well.

It must be acknowledged that during the last decade we have had few men in our State Legislature who could, or did represent fully the intelligence of Grayson county. Those who elect such men have to shoulder the blame and bear the shame of all their blunders and mistakes, while a broad grin spreads over the more favored counties, as they wonder what kind of a constituency could have made the mistake of sending such a man to the Legislative halls of Frankfort. Grayson county will have several candidates next August for this position, and she would do well to see that no more mistakes of such a nature occur. Let her elect an educated man, one in whom she will feel some pride, and one who will make himself a record before the country without becoming a disgrace to those who elected him. I understand that James S. Wortham, Esq., our efficient County Attorney at present, is about to become a candidate for Legislative honors, and I am glad of it, as Mr. Wortham we would have everything we should have had long before this time. Mr. Wortham is a fine lawyer of undisputed ability, a scholar, and one of the most progressive gentlemen in our county, and his advent into the Legislative halls would and should be a proud event to the people of Grayson county. In Mr. Wortham we would have a true representative of the intelligence of our community, as well as having the benefit of his fine legal talent as can be found anywhere in Kentucky. In fact, Mr. Wortham would be a credit to our county, and if happily he can be persuaded to make the race, I have no doubt but his election will be an assured fact.

What Parents Fear.

Many persons—especially parents—object to many quack nostrums as likely to engender or encourage a love for strong drink. They are right. But the disease that runs through the veins of the people is not drunkenness, but the use of the dangerous Tonic not only builds up the system, curing all ailments of the stomach, liver and kidneys, but it stimulates without intoxicating and absolutely cures the appetite for liquor.

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Alphus Everly, a citizen of the West Point neighborhood and a member of the Baptist church at West Point, Ohio county, Ky., died at his residence February 4th, 1885, aged 64 years, nine months and nine days. He was born in Virginia, April 25th, 1820. On the route from Virginia to Kentucky, remembering how anxiously his mother had talked to him about the salvation of his soul, he turned aside from the lonely road, and in a strange forest knelt and gave his heart to the Lord and arose and pursued his way rejoicing. After reaching Kentucky

he connected himself with the Methodist church. Becoming dissatisfied with their baptism, the writer baptized him and his wife about twenty years ago. With the two denominations he lived and worked, a faithful, earnest Christian about forty-two years, when the Master, by his messenger death, said, "It is enough, come up higher." He was ready and anxious to go. He went with delight, testifying to those around him his firm hope in Christ. In the presence of many friends, the writer conducted funeral services, after which loving hands tenderly laid away the body to await the resurrection. May the Lord bless and comfort the widow and children in their afflictions.

W. P. BENNETT.

Concerning the West.

Greenback Convention.

At a meeting of the National Greenback party of Butler county, held at the Court-house in Morgantown, Ky., March 9th 1885, (pursuant to the call of J. M. Cook, chairman County Committee, which call was endorsed in writing by a large number of voters, many of whom had voted either for Cleveland, Blaine or St. John), James H. Guffy was called to the chair, and E. Neel chosen Secretary. Thomas J. Ward, James M. Cook, J. E. Sharer, R. Neel and B. L. D. Guffy were appointed a committee on resolutions, who after retiring, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the increased interest taken in the financial question and the great advancement made in regard to what constitutes money. We still reiterate that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that our monetary views are Constitutional and we regret that President Cleveland has bestowed the highest office within his gift on the Senator, Bayard, who made haste to offer an amendment to the National Constitution to overthrow said decision.

2—That we condemn alike the late message of ex-President Arthur and the recent letter of President Cleveland (which letter is but a rehash of the message) urging the suspension of silver coinage. If their views prevail the result will be to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, whether so intended or not.

3—We demand that the coinage of the 42 1/2 grain silver dollar be made fine, the same as gold, and if it be true (Messrs Arthur and Cleveland say) that there is a surplus of silver dollars in the vaults of the Treasury, we demand that they be applied to the payment of the bonded debt of the nation and thus stop the interest that is devouring the substance of the people.

4—All currency allowed by law to circulate as money ought to be legal tender for debt.

5—The Treasury note called greenback is the best money we ever had and we are opposed to its retirement under any pretext whatever.

6—We are opposed to any bank having power to issue money. All money should be issued by the Government and should be full legal tender for all debts.

7—We demand a low rate of taxation and a large volume of money.

8—We respectfully suggest to all Republicans and Democrats who are for silver money, that the course of the last Administration and the letter and spirit of the new, clearly show that the controlling elements of both the old parties are against silver money and for gold as the only legal tender money of the country, hence all friends of silver coinage should unite with the Greenback party and help us to relieve the terrible financial distress now oppressing the people.

9—A Convention of the National Greenback party is hereby called to meet in Morgantown, Ky., on Monday, May 11th, 1885, to nominate a candidate for the Senate in this district, and the Greenbackers of Ohio and Muhlenberg counties are requested to send delegates to the said convention. A convention is also called to meet at same time and place to nominate a candidate to represent Butler and Edmonson counties in the next General Assembly, and the Greenbackers of Edmonson county are requested to send delegates to the same. All the Greenbackers of Butler county are hereby appointed to said convention.

10—That we hereby recommend Hon. J. M. Cook of Butler county as a candidate for State Treasurer and we suggest that the State Central Committee place him in nomination without the expense and trouble of a State Convention.

11—That the Butler county News, Hartford Herald, Muhlenberg Echo, Bowling Green Times Gazette, Courier-Journal, The American, The National View and Central City Argus, are requested to publish these proceedings.

J. H. GUFFY, Chairman.
E. NEEL, Secretary.

Editorial.

Quite a number of the HERALD's readers have written to me for information concerning emigration to the far West, and for other facts that would be of interest to the Tenderfoot in the land of the rising sun; and, if you will allow me, I will endeavor, after five years' experience on the north Pacific coast, to do what is rarely done, tell you the truth about this country.

For those who wish to build up a home and are not afraid of work, a better and healthier climate and a more peaceful and law-abiding people cannot be found on the American continent than here. To those who wish to make a living with kid gloves on, or hands in pocket, I say, don't come without plenty of capital. A first-class liar and good scribe can probably flourish here, by stretching the blanket, in order to lure the tenderfoot to destruction.

If any of my Ohio county friends are infected, or likely to become so, with the western fever, let me advise them, to pay no attention to land agents, nice maps, circulars and pretty pictures of homes in the great West; but kick all such into the fire, and if you want a home out here come yourself and get it.

J. JAY CRAHAN.

The Importance of Education.

Education is so essential a factor in every direction in which we move, that to be without it, is to be deprived of the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. It is only by intelligence that man can protect himself. To be without education is to be like a block of marble, in the rude, rough unpolished condition, to have his block of marble relieved by skillful artisans of it dress and impurities and unsightliness. Thus education in its effects upon a noble mind shows its capabilities and renders it promotive of the truest ends and aims of a temporal existence, to be succeeded by an eternity of glory.

How often has the humblest individual been rescued from a career of ignorance by the polishing hand of wisdom? Man is possessed of certain intuitive faculties, which, subjected to educational processes fit him to adorn his station and invest it with abundance of credit and renown. There is no occupation in which men may engage that may not be rendered more profitable by intelligent thought and labor. We must be educated for our work in order to compete for the prize which is easily snatched from the ignorant.

Every spare moment of time should be devoted to intellectual culture. Let us use our natural gifts in a proper manner.

JAS. B. HOCKER.

Sizes Creek.

March 9th, 1885.

What is nearly all frozen out in this vicinity.

Corn is very scarce.
Stock thin in order.
Farmers have been sowing a good deal of tobacco seed during the last few sunny days.

Elvira, wife of Jesse Tooley, is very low with consumption.
Richard Geary, of this vicinity, left for Kansas on the 4th inst.

Received from D. H. Baldwin & Co., Louisville, February 28th, 1885, one Hamlin Organ in first-class condition, for which the editor of the HERALD will please accept our best and kindest thanks.

Lost or stolen, two notes on John South for \$25 each, due March 1st, 1885, and March 1st, 1886, respectively. All persons are forbidden to trade for the above named notes. H. M. ALLEN.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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J. H. GUFFY, Chairman.
E. NEEL, Secretary.

Mischief is Wrought

by bad cooking, tough meats, late hours business worries, irregular lives, sorrows, despondencies, evil digestion and impure blood. Much of this mischief can be overcome by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters—the best tonic ever made. Mrs. Emille Crawford, of Reidsville, Ga., writes, "After trying Brown's Iron Bitters we are persuaded that it is all that is claimed to be—a good and reliable tonic." Thousands of others speak in like manner.

An Artistic Humorous Gem.

The Baltimore American says: The choicest selection of copyrighted American humor and one which will delight every reader is now being distributed free throughout America. Nearly all the humorists and comic artists of the country are represented in it, among them "Bill Nye," Robert J. Burdette, Burlington Hawkeye; F. H. Gassaway, "Derrick Dodd," San Francisco Post; C. B. Lewis, "M. Quad," Detroit Free Press; Stanley Huntley, "Spoken-dyke;" Opie P. Read, "Apostrophe;" R. K. Munkittrick of Puck, and others. The book in question is the unique annual literary production of The Charles A. Vogel Company, of this city, and is styled the St. Jacobs Oil Family Calendar and Book of Health and Humor for 1885. While it

ABOUT THE FARM.

AN ORCHARD FERTILIZER.
The best fertilizer I have used for fruit trees is made of chip dirt from the wood pile, and old ashes. I mix in the proportion of one bushel of the ashes to three of the chip dirt, stirring well with the shovel. About two bushels of this mixture is to be spread around each young tree, giving large, well-grown trees more. The manure is applied at any season. Do not pile around the trees any litter or rubbish that would harbor mice. In summer keep the weeds from around the trees. Experience has taught me that this fertilizer serves a very important purpose, not only in supplying the trees with suitable food, but in mellowing the soil, and helping on such crops as I may choose to plant in my orchard. It is an excellent fertilizer for any crop, annual or perennial, and the ashes (from hard-wood), supply the trees with the element they most need, and the soil lacks, namely, potash.

It is a pleasure to see how a young orchard will thrive after an application of this fertilizer. Sometimes I burn logs to get ashes for this purpose, and if I have no chip dirt, I scrape together the fallen bits of bark, and the rich earth around the tree. It is a very good substitute for the chip dirt. It is obvious that this material is rich in the elements of food for trees. I believe in keeping fruit trees well fed, and that a large space around each tree should be given exclusively to the tree from which to draw its supplies. I never plant close to my trees, preferring to have them branch low, and to trim down rather than up.—E. W. Jones.

POULTRY SUGGESTIONS.

If they are cared for, and always have clean, wholesome quarters and not crowded, poultry will always be healthy. If a fowl never acts a little "cranky," do not imagine that it is sick, and commence stuffing it with drugs, simply remove it to a pen some distance from the flock, and let it alone a few days. If it proves to be cholera, a strong solution of hypochlorite of soda, given three times a day, in teaspoonful doses, is probably the best remedy we have. For gapes, dip a feather in turpentine, and insert it into the windpipe. One application will generally cure; two are sometimes necessary. Dip seals legs in kerosene two or three times. A little sulphur mixed with the food once a week in winter, prevents pocking of the crop, and irregular

THE HERALD.

JOHN P. BARRETT, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885.



1. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy. 2. William F. Vilas, Postmaster General. 3. Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury. 4. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior. 5. William C. Endicott, Secretary of War. 6. Thomas F. Bayard, Attorney General. 7. Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State.

The New Cabinet.

We take particular pleasure in presenting our readers with faithful portraits of President Cleveland's advisers, the heads of the Executive departments at Washington, in one group, with accompanying brief sketches of these eminent persons.

THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, is the first in the list, as Secretary of State. He was born in the State of which he is an honored son, October 29, 1828. His early ambition was for a mercantile career, but he was persuaded to read law, and in 1851, was appointed to the Bar. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce, United States District Attorney, but soon resigned the office. He succeeded his father as United States Senator, in March, 1859, was re-elected in 1875, and again in 1881. As a member of the Electoral Commission, after the disputed election of 1876, he voted, with the unsuccessful seceders. Secretary Bayard has been strongly supported for nomination to the Presidency.

DANIEL MANNING.

Daniel Manning, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Albany, New York, about forty-seven years ago. His parents were extremely poor, and at an early age he was employed in the office of the Albany Argus. Rising step by step he became compositor in that journal, then a reporter and editor, and is now President of the company owning it. Mr. Manning is an intimate friend of Samuel J. Tilden and President Cleveland. He has been twice married, the second time recently, and has two children by his first wife, a son and daughter.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT.

The New Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts, was born at Salem in the Bay State, where he now resides, in the year 1827. He was educated at Salem and Harvard College. After his graduation, in 1847, he entered the Harvard Law School, and having completed the course of lectures read law in the office of an eminent firm. He was admitted to the Bar in 1850, and rose to eminence in his profession. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Washburn, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. His health being bad he resigned this office in 1882, and subsequently spent considerable time in travel. Before 1890 he was a member of the Whig party. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts last fall.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

The responsibilities of the head of the Navy Department have been assumed by William C. Whitney, of New York, who was born at Conway, Massachusetts, in 1839. He received a superior education, including the full course at Yale College. After graduation he entered the Law class at Harvard, and graduated there in 1865. He removed to New York City, where he was admitted to the Bar and where he continues the practice of his profession. He has been an active member of the Democratic party. As Corporation Counsel of New York, seven years, he manifested great ability and usefulness. He is rich and the son-in-law of Senator Payne of Ohio. As Secretary of the Navy he will find ample scope for his industry and capability.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR.

Mississippi is represented in the Cabinet by L. Q. C. Lamar, who is a Georgian by birth. He received an academic education, read law and was admitted to the Bar. In 1849 he became a professor of mathematics at the State University, Oxford, Mississippi. Returning to Georgia he practiced law at Covington in that State, and began his career as a statesman by serving one term in its Legislature. He returned to Mississippi in 1854, was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress and the next; resigned when his State seceded and became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confederate Army. He was sent to St. Petersburg by the Government at Richmond, in 1863. After the war he resumed teaching at the University of Mississippi, and while Professor of law in that institution was elected to the Forty-third Congress. He took his seat as Senator March 3, 1877, and was elected the second time, for the term ending March 3, 1889, in 1882.

WILLIAM F. VILAS.

Postmaster General Vilas, of Wisconsin, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, in 1840. When eleven years of age he removed to Wisconsin, where he was liberally educated. He graduated from

the Law School at Albany, New York, in 1860, and was admitted to the Bar of the Empire State. He began practice in Wisconsin, in the same year. Entering the Volunteer service as Captain he rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel during the war; but resigned his commission, and recommenced the practice of the law, January 1, 1864. He refused the nomination for Governor in 1870. At the Democratic Convention of last year he was permanent Chairman, and thus became known to the nation.

Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas, is the new Attorney-General. He was born in Tipton, county, Tennessee, June 11, 1832. When he was a year old his parents removed to Arkansas. He received a Catholic education at Bardonia, Kentucky, where he also began the study of law. In 1853 he was admitted to practice at Washington, Arkansas, and three years after removed to Little Rock, the capital of the State, which is still his residence. His admission as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the United States took place in 1860. After opposing the secession of his State as long as he could, he gave his best support to the Confederate cause, and was elected a Representative and afterwards a Senator to the Congress at Richmond. In 1865 he applied for permission to practice in the United States Supreme Court, without taking "the ironclad oath." The result was a legal controversy not finally settled until December, 1867, when it was decided in his favor. While the case was depending he was refused admission to the United States Senate, to which he had been elected by the Legislature of Arkansas. Mr. Garland was elected Governor of Arkansas in 1874. In March, 1877 he took his seat in the Senate at Washington. He was re-elected for the term beginning in March, 1883.

"Stoggs" is no slouch.

The words of "Rural" should be heeded.

The difficulty in Afghanistan between England and Russia seems to admit of amicable adjustment.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND rises early and shaves himself. Dudley Warner's aspiring young man might take notice.

The Owensboro Tri-Weekly-Inquirer has enlarged to seven columns a page. It is a rarely neat and high-toned paper.

They say, the Vice-President's wife was opposed to Mrs. McDonald's husband's being made a member of the Cabinet.

A GENERAL STRIKE by the employees of the Missouri Pacific railroad company last week was ended by the railroad officials' acceding to the demands of the strikers.

The name of Hon. H. D. McHenry is mentioned in connection with the place of First Assistant Post Master General. He is the best man for the place that we know of.

LOUISVILLE has closed her gambling-houses, which were spreading their pernicious influence to an alarming extent. Mayor Reed is already talking of a reform candidate for the gubernatorial position.

ROBERTSON and Willis, Kentucky Congressmen, came near having a fight in Washington last week, about the plan of dispensing Kentucky patronage. The former "cussed" the latter. Tom is still the Child of Destiny.

"MEMORABILIA'S" sentence, "In a magnificent city with streets paved and polished in the most approved modern style, where cattle crowd a thousand hills," manifestly contains a first-water inconsistency. Cattle do not make it a regular business to crowd hills in a magnificent city; nor are magnificent cities in the habit of possessing a 1,000 hills. Perhaps he meant a "thousand stills" or, "Where stills crowd a thousand cattle," would be better.

THE fight for the Commissioner-ship of Internal Revenue is bitter between the Protection and Low Tariff factions of the Democratic party. Carlisle, Beck and others want Thompson appointed, and Randall and gang want a protectionist. It is said that Randall is scheming to get in a man that is opposed to the taxation of whisky and tobacco, so that possibly the protective tariff duties may be increased. Cleveland seems to be a low tariff man, and will probably not favor Mr. Randall. Manning strongly objects to Thompson's being chosen, because he believes he is not the right man for the place. The Cabinet, it is said, have no personal objections to Mr. Thompson. Really, we believe they have; and why not? Mr. Thompson's private record will not bear close scrutiny, nor moral sanction; he may be clever and personally agreeable, but he has violated the most important law of society.

A cunning Hartford lawyer is accredited with having once remarked, "Why, let's all get religion, it doesn't cost anything." Which? Are chickens, choice flour, turkeys,

and new bonnets on the free list? Nay, not so. Then, more low, neither is religion. But another disproof of this assertion, more and most potent, is implied in the following condition: If religion didn't cost anything, every man, woman, and brat in Ohio county would be full of it, overflowing; the hum of prayer daily would exceed in volume the industrial din of a metropolis; sinners would be scarce as saints are now. If religion were worthless, it were naught. The best part of the Christian faith is, that it enjoins self-sacrifice, fraternal feelings, bestowment of alms, despatch of mammon, community of interests. Religion does cost something, like education, like civilization, asylums, progress, passable highways, comfortable houses. Precisely for this reason, we incline and dare to guess, is our share not so orthodox as is becoming. Peter-pence and Charon's obol deter more than paradisaical joys attract or nether hellings frighten. The penny and obol deter, though the golden streets are in distant prospect. So does the cost of good roads prevent our enjoyment of them, though their advantages are patent. We want prosperity, and we want a hereafter of bliss, but the fact that taxation is necessary for either will, it seems, but we hope and pray not, preclude our attainment of them.

Miscellany.

Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar is certainly the noblest Roman of them all.—Elizabethan News.

A handsome woman pleases the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel, and the other a treasure.—Emperor Napoleon.

Mr. Beecher says, "Heaven is a place of restless activity." Mr. Beecher has made a mistake. It is in the other place that the floor is kept hot.—Padman.

An old doctor said that people who were prompt in their payments always recovered from their sickness, as they were good customers, and physicians could not afford to lose them.—Joker.

When we desire to be informed, 'tis good to contest with men above ourselves; but, to confirm and establish our opinions, 'tis best to argue with judgments below our own, that the frequent spoils and victories over an esteem and confirmed opinion of our own.—Sir Thomas Browne.

Christianity, if it means anything, means sixteen ounces to the pound, three feet to the yard, a just weight and a just measure. It means honesty in all dealings, purity in all conversation, a charity as broad as the race, unflinching integrity, sympathy, and humanity to man. With these there can be no compromise.—Ampmums.

Dean Swift was once solicited to preach a sermon for the benefit of the poor. When the time arrived, he arose and selected his text: "He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." "Now," said he, "my brethren, if you are satisfied with the security, down with the dust." He then took his seat, and there was an enormous collection.

Law is like fire; since those who meddle with it may chance to burn their fingers. It is like a pocket with a hole in it; and those who risk their money therein are liable to lose it. It is a lance; dangerous in the hands of the ignorant, doubtful in the hands of an adept. Law is like a sieve; you may see through it, but you will be considerably reduced before you get through it.—The Trumpet.

The country would like to know how the Northern bloody-shirt wavers feel over the treatment of the Liberty Bell at New Orleans. The venerable relic is covered almost every day with fresh garlands of flowers, and is receiving more attention than it ever received in Philadelphia. This is the meanest thing the South has ever done to the North. To be consistent with the record, as understood by the North, the hot-headed Southerners should have formed a procession daily and filed by the bell, spitting on it for the better expression of their contempt for loyal emblems.—Owensboro Inquirer.

A Methodist minister once started a church in a young Western town, but for want of pecuniary support was soon obliged to abandon it. His farewell sermon to the lukewarm brethren was characterized by more heat than elegance. He ended thus: "At the last day the Lord will say to St. Peter, 'Where is your flock?' and St. Peter will answer, 'Here, Lord.' He will say to Calvin, 'And where are your sheep?' and Calvin will reply, 'Here, Lord; and so all of the shepherds can answer. But when he asks me, 'Where are your sheep?' how will you feel when I am compelled to reply, 'Lord, I haven't any; mine were all hogs?'—Harper's Bazar.

When we no longer look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as something wholly beyond his comprehension; when we regard every production of nature as one which has had a long history; when we contemplate every complex structure and instinct as the summing up of many contrivances, each useful to the possessor, in the same way as any great mechanical invention is the summing

up of the labor, the experience, the will doubtless fall to one of them, but reason, and even the blunders of no one can tell now which will be the numerous workmen; when we have viewed each organic being, how far more interesting,—I speak from experience,—does the study of natural history become!—Charles Darwin.

ONCE on a time, a notion was started, that if all the people in the world should at once, it might be heard in the moon. So the projectors agreed it should be done in just ten year. Some thousand shiploads of chronometers were distributed to the scholars and other great folks of all the different nations. For a year before but the awful noise that was to be made on the great occasion. When the time came everybody had his ears wide open, to hear the universal ejaculation, of Boo,—the word agreed upon,—that nobody spoke except a deaf man in one of the Fiji Islands, and a woman in Peking, so that the world was never so still since the creation.—The Autocrat.

A people homogeneous, a people which had to constitute itself in modern age, an epoch of expansion, and which has given to itself institutions entirely fitted for such an age and epoch, and which suit it perfectly,—such is the people of the United States. The political and social problems, then, we must surely allow that they solve successfully. There remains, I know, the human problem; also the solution of that has to be considered; but I shall come to that hereafter. My point at present is, that politically and socially the United States are a community living in a natural condition, and conscious of living in a natural condition. And being in this healthy case, and having this healthy consciousness, the community there uses its understanding with the soundness of health; in general sees its political and social concerns straight, and sees them clear.—Matthew Arnold.

If you will reflect that in order to call in and redeem the greenbacks the government would have to first raise money by taxes—or by what is in the long run the same thing, by sales of lands—you will see that the greenback is simply a certificate that the government has actually spent and destroyed that much property; and that, as before said, it represents, not value existing, but value extinct, which is nothing.

You will see by this the extraordinary hallucination of those people who cry out for "more greenbacks." In a time of war, when the expenditures of the government enormously exceeded the largest sum it could raise from taxes, it was authorized to make these industries already being introduced, and better farming implements are being used. These are favorable indications, but it is a fact that we have but little virgin soil now to bring into cultivation, and the old lands have been fearfully mutilated and run down. No man can afford to work poor land. Time is too precious and the race is too strong to admit of it. The conclusion is, that the lands must be made richer. This can be done in part by proper rotation of crops, but it is a reasonable conclusion that something must be done to pay back what is constantly being taken off, or in other words, fertilizers must be used. The history of all old countries illustrates this. The crowded population of Europe and Asia could not be sustained but for the scientific system of cultivation and fertilizing. Then the question is, what sort of fertilizers must we use? Of course the frugal farmer will economize his home produce. This is sensible; it is economic. But the home supply is inadequate to the demand, and commercial fertilizers must eventually be largely used. Science has pointed out the best plant-food, which is perhaps contained in a more highly concentrated shape in the bone and phosphates than in anything else. These have been subjected to numerous processes until the proper elements for the growth of wheat, corn, oats, tobacco and other crops have been gotten into a concentrated shape, and results of the most gratifying character are following their use. We will not endeavor in this brief article to point out the various grades of these fertilizers, but merely in a general way, to call attention to the necessity of them and the profits in their use.

The farmer generally objects that he is not able to buy commercial fertilizers, but he is not able to do without them. If money spent in this way makes your labor from 50 to 100 per cent. more profitable, then it is sound economy to invest in this, and that this is true but the observation and experience of those who have faithfully used them. The application in the bill of a fertilizer suitable for corn or tobacco will, under ordinary circumstances, increase the yield at least 50 per cent. By a calculation it will be seen that this would be a very large per cent. on the investment, much larger than could be realized by any other investment. For the permanent improvement of the soil a broadcast application would of course be proper. The sooner this idea is brought before the farmers of Ohio county the more rapid will be the improvement in the farming interests.

We were in Grayson county a few days ago to our neighboring county—a county with soil akin to the soil of our own county, and we find that the production of tobacco as well as the cereals has been very largely increased there in the last few years, leaving us far behind. This is attributable to the fact that the sale and use of fertilizers have become enormous. It is a fact that more ear-loads were used in that county last year than wagon-loads here, and the benefits are seen in the large crops of tobacco, corn and wheat produced there.

We drop these thoughts that farmers may investigate for themselves as to the pay and propriety of such investments.

RURAL.

For His Southland.

Editor Herald:

So long as I do not contravene stern facts in history, I am indifferent to the mere opinions of Ridpath, Goodrich, and even if (not too profane) their juvenile disciple, the unfeigned Herodotus of Ohio county, who do not rank high as political historians.

The point to which "Schoolboy" should have addressed and confined himself, so far as "Stoggs" is involved in the controversy, is, Was Hamilton monarchial? and should not have wandered away to what Lafayette and the world said, for this does no credit to him, in the comparison, as he denounces not only the plan adopted but even Pateron's saying it was "hog still with a little change of hash."

What I assumed, and still maintain, is, that he was undemocratic and monarchial. This is to new charge laid at his door. Madison, the imitator, Helvidius, who "buckled on the armor with Hamilton" to persuade nine States to adopt the Constitution, who with his bewitching kindness disarmed the Cicerone of the South, Patrick Henry, the Virginia Legislature, and to whom the Federalists were largely indebted, became alarmed at his efforts to convert the government of the United States into a monarchy like Great Britain, and in five classic letters scrutinized the doctrine of the great Pacificus with an acuteness of intellect never surpassed and with a degree of severity wholly unlike the man. As a matter of fact this monarchial Federalist's influence committed Washington's administration to a policy so unpopular and annoying, it was with difficulty they kept Washington from resigning.

No one denies that Hamilton was great and possibly, for all I know, right; but no Federalist denies that his plan, which was "admirable by all and supported by none," was pure monarchy. I say, though I am a Democrat to the core, for all I know he was right. Who can tell? It has been said, "Riches are power and poverty is slavery all over the earth, and one sort of government is no better nor worse than another." We have seen the proudest, freest republics rise and then from that full meridian tumble down to wretchedness, just as the most absolute despotism. This argues that what is the best form of government is still problematical and must be left to future nations to determine. That in all forms of government sovereignty must be lodged somewhere, is an axiom in the philosophy, to which no age has ever yet produced a single dissenter. But where? is a problem in political science which has engrossed statesmen from Noah to Bismarck, from the Judges to Cleveland. Whether that power should be vested in an inherent king, in representatives, or in the people, is a question which has threaded its way through the long weary centuries from Nineveh to New York, convulsing almost every nation in periodical wars, making Socrates an autocrat, Themistocles a democrat, and antagonizing Hamilton and Jefferson in Washington's council.

I should like to look into the School-boy's disliking statistics, if space permitted. But to say the least, his reflection upon Southern patriotism in the colonial struggle for independence is an instance of unblushing filial sacrilege, which unmasks his talk about patriotism. If treason can be in a republic, this turning upon one's own native land and heaping contumely upon it is treacherous treason in its most damning sense. Like an unnatural son stabbing the sweet mother that gave him birth, he turns upon his own Southland and drives his dagger to its very hilt, and as if that did not satisfy, further prates about the traitors of '61. Treason! A war echo that reverberates only in the hearts of fools and demagogues. Traitors, the d—! Talk about almost half of the population of a country being traitors, especially in a country where a loyal North was the hot-bed of slavery and secession, the birth-place of Blue Laws, which whipped the Quakers, drowned its witches, and actually roasted its negroes! Treason, indeed! My young friend, that is a word seldom used by good and brave men. Who says they were traitors? Does England, Europe, the world? Lord Wellington, commander of the great Looe army, said a few days ago, that Lee was one of the only two heroes he ever personally knew. There is a marked distinction between rebellion or secession and what you gibber call treason. Dare you call Washington a traitor? and yet he was a rebel of the deepest dye.

Whether the South was right in the main I do not know, but rebellion is the price of liberty. It is the cloud that has lighted every nation to independence that ever won her freedom. That over-mastering genius, Confucius, who lived 550 years before Christ, whose principles are practiced by 500,000,000 of people, admitted that the redress of wrong was rebellion. His popularizer, Mencius, taught an inherent right to rebel against injustice. While we deplore the act of Brutus, Cassius and their co-conspirators, if Mark Anthony had not read Caesar's will to Rome, even they would not have been branded traitors. Were Ham and his sons, who rebelled against Noah, traitors? If so God prospers the traitor, and magnificent Babylon stood a glittering monument of his love for hundreds of years, to fall at last by the hands of Zopyrus, a traitor indeed, if you know what that means.

Right or wrong, the South fought for principles, actuated by as patriotic motives as ever enabled and immortalized a cause. By the mere chances of war she lost, and nothing but a breathless mass of prejudice, ignorance, or a blatant demagogue who would play upon man's worst passions, ever has the charge of treason to her heroic sons, thousands of whom are sleeping the sleep of civility in glorious graves. I depise that narrow soul that can see good only in success, bad only in failure; that can see heroism only in the victor, and treason only in the vanquished. It is a soul lost in a human frame, and would absolutely rattle in a mustard

seed. It is a novel peroration: But, Homer, for whose birth-place seven cities warred, damned his Iliad with blindness to Trojan valor. Stoggs.

Three Stars Investigated.

In the last issue of the HERALD some person writing above the three stars, in his great zeal and enthusiasm for the progress of our town, says a few things that need, as I find it, some notice. I do not know who he is; nor do I care. There is one of two things about him: First, Though he may have lived in a magnificent city with streets paved and polished in the most approved modern style, where cattle crowd a thousand hills, and mud is unknown, just as soon as he learned that on the banks of Rough creek, surrounded with dark, damp and deadly bottoms, where the people were reposing in the delicious embrace of lethargy and stupor, where mud was without bottom, while all the counties around were blooming as the rose, that in this miserable place, with the drawbacks indicated, and a thousand more, there was a little town so old that it had nearly died of old age, he left his splendid home and its many attractions and came here to arouse us from our Rip-Van-Winkle sleep and infuse new life into us, all at the sacrifice of his abandoned splendors and comforts; if this be not true, then, in the second place, He has always lived here and is endeavoring to imitate that notorious character in Egyptian history, Ismail Pasha. He had been educated in Paris, and his ambition was to Europeanize Egypt and make Cairo the Paris of the East. To accomplish this, he borrowed millions of money at the most exorbitant rates of interest. This money was expended in building turnpikes, at the ends of which were erected magnificent palaces, and Cairo received touches of polish and splendor such as Egypt had not witnessed since Alexander gave the finishing touches to the city that still bears his name. The interest on these vast sums caused the trouble that has cost England her best General, and the end is not yet. I hope Three Stars is not this ambitious.

It is true we need more energy, but we will come to it by and by. But we must crawl before we walk, or we will get many a fall, and perchance never learn to walk. Some towns are so situated geographically that they can never be places of note, and it is not from a want of energy on the part of the people. Hartford has business, enterprising men, and they will build her up as fast as she will bear. What is gained by a mushroom prosperity that will fade in a day? Hartford can never be a big town. Why not? A thousand reasons could be assigned, and I shall give only a few. Owensboro is only 28 miles away, at the terminus of a railroad, on the banks of the most beautiful river in the world, surrounded by a soil that will produce twice as much as ours. Another reason is, this is a bad place for a town, there being several months in the year that we are surrounded by water, with the exception of a small isthmus leading out into the poorest and most sparsely settled part of the county. Still another reason is, that the railroad through we were not worth coming after and actually made a crook in the road in order to miss us a few miles, so all the southern section of the county go to points on the railroad to do their trading instead of coming to Hartford, because they can buy cheaper and sell higher there than here, and there are as intelligent men here as in Hartford or anywhere else.

But I must stop for fear all our people will leave town and never ever come to it. Here we have Three Stars telling in English and Latin what a miserable town and inert people we have, and here I am showing it can never be a big place. I want it understood, I do not oppose turnpikes, railroads, steamboats, etc., but I do protest against being abused and belittled, as Three Stars does. I claim that this is a noble generous people, and that we possess ordinary intelligence and the usual amount of energy and enterprise. We are doing very well, and I am opposed to the town's, as a town, taking any stock in turnpikes at this time. Why? We have just built a good college build-

ing which is unpaid for, and we have plank walks going to ruin for want of repair. I am in favor of extending these walks to every one that pays taxes, or moving those living off the walks up to them. It is unfair, unjust and contrary to every sense of justice to build a walk to one man's door, and leave another to wade through mud. What do you think of this proposition? I suggest that we lay for the college, repair and extend the side walks, and then look for some other method of improvement we are able to pay for.

Now, I do not want to be spoken of as unfit for any except a pig pen. I fear that too many of us are unfit for any heaven at all, but we do not care to be told so. I will submit one other stubborn fact, that all will agree to: Too many enterprises are started and advocated, not for the public good, but for private interests. I do not mean for this to fit any one in particular, but all in general. Audit *emms*, and it does not matter who I am; but if I have dealt fairly with questions, I have done all I promised myself in the beginning. When three shining stars appear, Then prepare to shed a tear, For your faults will then appear, And yours you don't want to hear. I have endeavored to write honestly, but *humanum est errare*. But I submit to the verdict of a candid public my notions above given. I now forever drop the subject. MEMORABILIA.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce JESSE S. WILLIAMS as a candidate to represent Ohio county in the next Legislature of Kentucky. Subject to the action of the Democratic party.

PERSONALS.

Mr. John R. Collins, of Central City, was in town several days last week.
Jas. H. Anderson, of the Bazaar, returned from Caneyville last week.
Mr. W. E. Roberts, photographer, is at McHenry this week with his picture tent.
Mr. Sam B. Bishop, of Central City, was visiting friends here Saturday and Sunday.
Miss Katie Coombs returned from a visit to relatives in Christian county last Friday.
Miss Jessie Shull is visiting relatives in McHenry. She will be absent for some time.
Mr. Wm. G. Duncan, superintendent of the McHenry Coal Mines, called to see us Monday.
Father K. W. King, Whitesville, was in town Monday and Tuesday looking after the interests of his church.
Rev. G. W. Dennis, of Owensboro, arrived last week and is assisting Bro. Edwards in the protracted meeting here.
Mrs. F. E. Kimbley has been quite sick with pneumonia for a week or ten days past, but we are glad to note that she is improving.
J. Egbert Allen, of Detroit, Mich., representing a wholesale drug house, is a guest of the Hartford House.
John H. Craig, of Philadelphia, representing a wholesale clothing house, is a guest of the Hartford House.
Mr. D. Ferguson, of Spring Lick, was in town a day or two last week. He was visiting his wife who is here under the treatment of physicians.
Mr. John L. Barnett and wife returned from Louisville last Sunday, where they had been to visit Mr. Barnett's sister, who is very sick.
Mr. John T. Martin, the popular hat drummer of the wholesale firm of Swan, Abraham & Co., Louisville, was in town a day or two last week.
Miss Rebecca Dillman, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. S. Vought, for several days past, returned to her home at Caskey, Christian county, last Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. John L. Barnett were called to Louisville last Friday to visit the bedside of Mr. Barnett's sister, Miss Jennie Barnett, who is very low with consumption.
Mr. Wm. A. Gibson, of the firm of Anderson & Gibson, Caneyville, was in town a day or two this week visiting his mother and sisters. We had the pleasure of a call from him last Monday.
Hon. S. E. Hill returned from Washington Saturday last. He witnessed the inauguration and had the pleasure of an introduction to President Cleveland. He reports a pleasant time.
Hon. H. D. McHenry and Hon. Samuel E. Hill returned from Washington City last week. They witnessed the inaugural services of President Cleveland, and say it far surpassed any inauguration ever held in Washington. It is really interesting to hear their account of the inauguration.
Progressive Euchre has struck the town.
New lot of Jellies and Preserves at the Red Front.
Try those Fig and Damson Preserves just received at the Red Front.
The new improved whalebones at Anderson's Bazaar, only five cents a piece.
Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Pendleton gave a Progressive Euchre party on Tuesday night of last week. The game is a new and interesting one, and takes twelve couples to play it.
"Hot man is a carnivorous production, and must have meat, at least one meal a day. He cannot live, like woodcocks, upon snail and slug, like the shark and tiger must have prey."
On Monday, May 25th, the first day of Circuit Court, the ladies of the Baptist church propose to furnish the prey, (also pray) for everybody who will call at the new church building between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 P. M.

AGUSTA, GA.

DR. J. BRADFIELD: Dear Sir—I have handled your Female Regulator in my business for the past several years with perfect satisfaction to myself and customers. I have found it very saleable. Yours truly,
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Chop and shipstuf, at Williams Brothers.

Cabbage, Turnips, Kroot, and Potatoes at the Red Front.

Hartford is full of plows. A farmer can get any kind of a plow he wants.

The Hartford House, under its new management, is booming.

Another lot of those extra French Prunes at the Red Front.

Last Saturday was a beautiful day, which infused new life and vigor into our people.

Use Homestead Tobacco and corn grower test and cheapest. Red Front has it.

For New York Early Rose, Burbank, Goodrich and Home Seed Potatoes, go to the Red Front.

A big lot of odds and ends in clothing at your own prices, at Anderson's Bazaar.

Red Front has just received Clover, Timothy, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Onion sets and Garden Seeds, (in bulk.)

Meers, Pendleton and Small have received several orders for ducks and snipes during the last few days.

For Prime Cream Cheese, Fresh Cakes, Snaps and Crackers, Dried Beef and Sausage go to the Red Front.

The person who took my lantern from my stable is hereby notified to return it or the Commonwealth will be notified of it.
C. C. BENNETT.

Drummers are getting thick in these parts. There have been upon an average about three a day since the good weather opened up.

To make room for spring clothing Anderson's Bazaar will sell for the next two weeks at special low prices with still further reduction of 10 per cent.

The Ross Belle arrived Friday evening, and left Monday. She makes two trips a week and has a day or two left.

If you want to save money buy flour of R. C. Hardwick.

Ohio county has organized a turnpike company with some of the best men in Hartford at the head of it.—*Elizabeth Town News.*

WANTED SALESMEN.—To sell Nursery stock. Salary and expenses paid honest, energetic canvassers. Steady employment. Address
B. F. BROWER, Eaton, Preble co., Ohio.

Thomas Bros. have 75 bbls. Extra Flour at \$4.50 per bbl.

Itch and Scatchies of every kind Cured in 30 Minutes by Woolfords Sundry Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by
Z. W. Griffin & Bro., Hartford, Ky.

The protracted meeting at this place in charge of Rev. P. A. Edwards, assisted by Rev. G. W. Dennis, which began about ten days ago, is still in progress. Much has already been accomplished and we hope much more may be ere the meeting closes.

OHIO COUNTY.—Thirty-fifth in order and established in 1798 out of party seat. Hartford is the county seat. It was named for the river Ohio, which Webster says means "beautiful" in the Indian language.—*Courier Journal.*

We'll give to every new subscriber and to every renewal for a year, either of the following: A copy of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse, a copy of the *American Home* for one year, or a copy of *Health and Home* for one year. This proposition open until May 1st, 1885. Renew or subscribe at once. 31f

As will be seen in another column, "Progressive Euchre has struck the town." As it is the only progressive thing that has struck the town (hog cholera excepted) since the Old Board of Trustees stepped down and out, it takes like hot roasted ground-nuts. Wonder if we couldn't euchre the present Trustees out of good sidewalks?

The HERALD corps return many, many thanks to Mr. Gross B. Williams, of the Red Front, for the exquisite, delightful and felicitous little tokens of remembrance presented us Tuesday Saturday night. They cast an irradiation around us that never will be forgotten while we remain sub-aerial. The Kaiser brand of cigars can't be beat.

Brother Edwards is a good preacher; good as a man and an expounder of his doctrines. Earnest, pointed, pertinent, equally tempered, he holds the sympathy and attention of his audience. He struck a key-note in his sermon last Sunday morning, when he expressed a great desire to see the complete abolishment of sectarian bigotry, which was a chief of ostade he said in the way of true Christianity.

Rev. Bird Weaver, of Morgantown, Ky., will preach at Hartford on Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night, March 28th and 29th. His subject for Saturday night will be "Apostasy," Sunday at 11 A. M., "Communion," and Sunday night "Spiritualism." He will also preach at Ceralvo on Saturday night before the second Sunday in April instead of Sunday night. He will also continue his appointment at Centerville on Friday night before the second Sunday in April.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, and all other painful affections. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price, 25 Cents. THE CHARLES A. VOEGELIN CO. (Inventors & Proprietors) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Uncle Jim Crozier, of color, came up and paid Sheriff Hocker his delinquent tax, and says that he will not stay in that list.

We would call attention to the advertisement elsewhere in this paper of B. F. Brower, who is in want of salesmen.

Bro. Dennis, of Owensboro, has been doing some good work in the protracted meeting. His sermons are appreciated by our people.

Since the weather has opened up, Mr. R. C. Hardwick has commenced work on his skating rink again. If the weather is favorable he will complete it in a short time.

The Hartford House has been renovated from cellar to garret, repainted, repaired, and is now ready for the reception of guests. R. P. Rowe is the new proprietor.

An overstock in boys' and children's clothing has forced Anderson's Bazaar to make unheard of prices on them, and will for the next two weeks sell at greatly reduced prices.

Brother Edwards says he is very well pleased with the results so far of the protracted meeting. Good audiences attend, and four or five conversions have been wrought, and the interest is deep.

Just received, at Anderson's Bazaar, the largest and cheapest line of spring samples of clothing in the town from the well known and popular firm of Browning, King & Co., New York. Come in and leave your measure.

The largest stock of extra size clothing in the county can be found at Anderson's Bazaar, and all large men who have trouble in getting a fit stock call on the Bazaar and see the stock and prices.

Thomas Bros. will receive per boat this week 40 sacks Ship Stuff. Call and examine prices.

The annual eclipse of the sun was witnessed by hundreds of our citizens last Monday. The shadow approached the sun at six minutes past 11 o'clock A. M., solar time, from the West, and after covering about one-half the sun's face, the clouds obstructed further view of the scene. For several minutes before the clouds covered the sun, his face had the shape and appearance of a new moon.

A Boston correspondent of the *Salem Gazette* writes: "I will tell you a story, which I solemnly assure you is true. At a Christmas dinner given by a well-known charity organization, a young lady who was on reception committee had among her duties to attend the removal and care of the outside clothing of the children. In the bustle of several arrivals she hastily welcomed one small boy, and told him to take off his things. In a few minutes, hearing a shout of laughter, she turned round and found he had completely undressed, and stood in the same costume in which he was born! Her friends considerably refrain from asking her if that small boy obeyed orders."

Twelve years ago, while shooting prairie chickens in northern Minnesota, I purchased a farm of 1,000 acres. There was not a house in the neighborhood for miles at that time; now the country is well filled with attractive farmhouses. I have a dozen buildings on my tract, and the crops yield me a handsome return. Nine months in a year I devote to my profession in the city, but on the last of June, three days after leaving New York, I eat supper on my own farm, and no schoolboy enjoys his vacation more heartily. Prairie chickens are even more abundant there now than formerly, but the race has changed, their legs are feathered, and their meat, from feeding in the wheat fields, has become a delicate white.—*C. H. Stewart.*

Mr. F. Villiers, the well known artist of the London *Illustrated News*, accompanied the English Commissioners to Abyssinia, and he gives an interesting account of the customs of the people. He states that they are great consumers of milk, but never use it in a fresh condition. They do not artificially sour it, but the vessels in which it is placed are never cleaned, and thus immediately when the fresh milk is poured into these, fermentation commences. Meat, of which the Abyssinians are great consumers, they eat raw, and when guests are invited to sit down at a feast a bull is slaughtered in an adjoining apartment as they wait, and strips are cut off while the flesh is still hot—sometimes, indeed, before the animal is absolutely dead. In eating the native puts one end of a strip of meat into his mouth, holding the other in his left hand, and with his sword or dagger cuts off piece by piece close to his nose, cutting from left to right.

Unbreakable Bones for ladies' dresses the greatest improvement yet made on whalebones—cost less and are far superior to anything heretofore used for that purpose.

The Hartford Cornet Band look stunning, alluring and mashing in their new uniforms. If the weather permits, they will give a dress parade next Sunday afternoon on the Esplanade.

A man from one of our rural precincts, who had drunk until he was inebriated, created considerable amusement on the streets Saturday evening by falling off his mule several times into the mud. He was helped up again and again and finally succeeded in riding out of town.

Sheriff R. P. Hocker has the collection of the delinquent tax list. Those whose names appear on the list would do well to come forward and pay their taxes.

About four weeks ago, at night, R. E. Williams, George Riley, Wm. M. Hinton and Samuel H. French, of the vicinity of Newville, had a lot of articles in the way of a log chain, axe, pair of gear, a pair of stay chains, two blind bridles, stolen. The parties got on their track so close that the parties taking the articles confessed to it and returned them, claiming that they took them while under the influence of whiskey. The Grand Jury will attend to their case next Circuit Court.

Extra Notice.

Taken up as an estray, by D. M. Park, living 2 1/2 miles west of McHenry, on the Hartford and Rockport road, in Ohio county, on the 28th of January, 1885, one red heifer, about 18 months old, marked with a crop off of the left ear and a split under bit in the right ear, crumple horns, some small white spots on body and legs, white on belly. Valued by W. F. Loney at ten dollars.
Given under my hand, January 25th, 1885.
JAS. D. BYRIS, J. P. O. C.
84

Hartford Water Mills to the Front.

We have ordered, and will receive this week, a full line of flours, from best Roller Patent to lower grades, which we will sell cheap for cash. \$4.25 to \$6.50 per bbl. Call and see our grades and prices before purchasing. Also we have plenty of bran and corn feed ordered, and on hand cheap for cash.

JEFFERSON'S HORSES.—Jefferson, like most of his class in Virginia in those days, was "land poor," and the practices of buying and selling on indefinitely long credits, of never paying or receiving cash for anything, of purchasing extensions of indebtedness at ruinous rates, were enough of themselves to have ruined a man of larger means and of more frugal habits than Mr. Jefferson, and he, unfortunately, was never a man either of large means or of frugal habits. His accounts show that he was continually buying things he could not afford, and indulging himself when he should have denied himself.—*John Bigelow.*

One of our sportsmen has received the following card, which explains itself:

You are solicited to attend the Convention of Sportsmen called to assemble in Louisville on April the 8th and 9th, and to bring all your friends who feel an interest in having laws passed to protect the game and fish in this State. This is an important move, and I hope to see enough interest taken to form a State Sportsman Association composed of the land owners and sportsmen who will co-operate in matters that will be beneficial to both. The Louisville Sportsman Association will entertain the members of the convention with a shoot at live and artificial birds each day, so bring your shot guns with you. The Convention will be held at night in the parlors of the Louisville Hotel. Those who attend the Convention will be given special rates by the Louisville Hotel Co.
JNO. M. BARNOR, President
Louisville Sportsman Association.

Estray.

Taken up as an estray by Robert Southard near McHenry, Ohio county, Ky., on the 21st of December 1884, one red muley heifer with white face, two years old, and marked two splits in the throat. Appraised at \$10. This February 28th 1885.
TOL. ROBERTSON, P. J. R.

What Parents Fear.

Many persons—especially parents—object to many quick nostrums as likely to engender or encourage a love for strong drink. They are right. Better die of disease than drunkenness. The use of Parker's Tonic does not involve this danger. It not only builds up the system, curing all ailments of the stomach, liver and kidneys, but it stimulates without intoxicating and absolutely cures the appetite for liquor.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

BIRTHS.

HINTON.—To the wife of Wm. M. Hinton, Newville, a daughter. Dr. Wm. Barnhill attending physician.

COLLINS.—In Hartford, Wednesday, March 11th, 1885, to the wife of John R. Collins, of Central City, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN-DOUGHERTY.—At the residence of the bride, near Stewartsville, Friday, March 13th, 1885, Woodford Allen and Miss Dorcas Dougherty.

DIED.

RALEY.—At the home of her husband, Jonathan Raley, in the vicinity of Cromwell, Sunday, March the 8th, 1885, of pneumonia, Mrs. Josephine Raley. Her remains were interred on Monday.

No Creek.

March 10th, 1885.

Editor Herald:

From all appearances spring has at last visited us again, to the joy of the farmers who are busy sowing oats, burning and sowing tobacco beds. From the number of tobacco beds that are being sown we presume that there will be a large crop of tobacco planted this year. The prospects for a crop of wheat in this section are not very flattering, but on the contrary are very dull.

Mr. C. M. Barnett who has been attending the Greenacres, Ind., school, came home on account of illness, but we are glad to know he is improving.

Mr. Alex. Barnett, of Texas formerly a native of this county, has been visiting his brother J. C. Barnett. Miss Maggie McCormick, who is teaching school at Pleasant Ridge, visited her home Saturday, the 7th ult. Louis, little son of Obed Chapman, was riding on a log-sled, the other day, on which his father was hauling a pole, the sled turned over, and if it had not been that the ground was so soft it is thought that his life would not have been spared, as he went under the sled; fortunately he escaped with a severe wound on the leg, made by the log-chain, about two inches deep. He said he would have had a nice time if the sled had not upset.

The people of No Creek are sincerely glad that local opinion has at last prevailed. Now they want a thorough temperance man, one that will put his whole soul into the work, for their next representative. Who shall it be, gentlemen?

Success to the HERALD and its Editors, is the wish of

C. L. E.

The Several State.

The selfish state is—Me.
The numerical state is—Tenn.
The pious state is—Mass.
The maiden state is—Miss.
The paternal state is—Pa.
The maritime state is—Ark.
The exclamatory state is—La.
The invalid state is—Ill.
The orient state is—Ind.
The interjection state is—O Ky.
The military state is—Col.—*Breckinridge News.*

Mineral Wells, Texas.

March 11, 1885.

Editor Herald:

Allow me in the columns of your paper to voice the sentiment of Mineral Wells upon the very pleasant sojourn in our midst of Dr. J. S. Coleman and Rev. J. S. Taylor, who took their leave on the 9th inst., from many endeared friends here, for their Kentucky home. Truly, never before did strangers, of only three weeks' acquaintance, so completely rivet themselves to the hearts of us as did these two noble Kentuckians; and a safe return to their loved ones at home was the sincere wish of sorrowing friends left behind. Should they ever return to these healing waters, they will find the hospitality of this people taxed to its utmost for their comfort and pleasure while stopping here. Dr. Coleman, while here, delivered four of his characteristic sermons which had the effect of "pouring oil upon troubled waters." Though his sermons were of a doctrinal character, yet so plainly and fearfully did he present the truth that people of all classes and denominations were heard upon the streets to congratulate themselves upon having the opportunity of enjoying such a gospel feast. His last sermon upon Regeneration, if you will permit the expression, positively "caved them in;" and I truly believe if he were to conduct a series of meetings at this place he would rarely, if not quite, mould the many diversified opinions into one, and establish triumphantly the Baptist cause. The impression he has made on the minds of this people is one of lasting good, and in their affections he has a permanent abode.

Poisoned by a Nurse.

Some eight years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little child lingered along until it was about two years old, when its little life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I have suffered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and in my great extremity I prayed to die. No language can express my feelings of woe during those long six years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians successively treated me, but all to no purpose. The Mercury and Potash seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. About three months ago I was advised by my friends who had seen wonderful cures made by it to try Swift's Specific. We got two bottles, and I felt hope again revive in my breast—hope for health and happiness again. But alas! we had spent so much for medical treatment that we were too poor to buy it. Oh! the agony of that moment! Health and happiness within my reach, but too poor to grasp it. I applied, however, to those who were able and willing to help me, and I have taken Swift's Specific, and am now sound and well once more. Swift's Specific is the best blood purifier in the world, and the greatest blessing of the age.

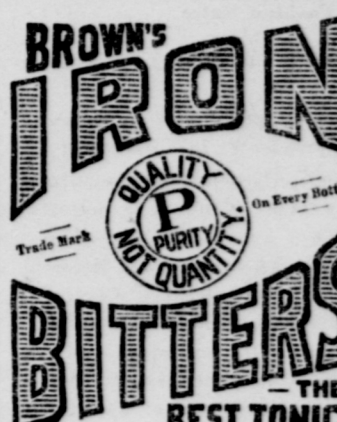
Obituary.

Died, at Pattiesville, at 1 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, March 10th, 1885, of consumption, Miss Minnie H. Keene, daughter of Augustus and Mary C. Keene, aged twenty-six years and five months. She was born near Augusta, Bracken county, Ky., October 10th, 1858. Miss Minnie, as a school teacher, possessed a remarkable power of impressing on the minds of the little children the correct pronunciation, so often neglected with small school children, and though surrounded with the most humble circumstances of this life, by her modest manners and friendly disposition, was highly esteemed by all who knew her.

On Wednesday morning she was laid by the side of her sister in the John Pattie graveyard at Pattiesville.

Mr. Keene has lived in Ohio county six years, and during these few years death has taken from him three of his daughters.

FORBES.



This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Neuralgia, Catarrh of the Stomach, and all other ailments of the system. It is an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It cures the female system, cures headache, produces good digestion—other free medicines do not. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves heartburn and belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lumbago, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Dick Waxy.

This fine saddle and harness Stallion will stand the present season, beginning April 1st and ending July 1st, 1885, at my stable, four miles north of Rochester, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Glasgow on Fridays and Saturdays, and will be permitted to serve mares at \$8 to insure a foal. Money due when the fact is ascertained or mare parted with.

Dick Waxy is six years old, over sixteen hands high, golden measure, and weighs 1,400 pounds.

Dick Waxy was sired by a Waxy horse, dam a Copperbottom mare.

I will give a premium of \$8 for the best colt, \$4 for a second best.

All care taken to prevent accidents, but not responsible should any occur.

Fits!

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to all cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Estray Notice.

Taken up as an estray by Charles Howley, living on the Hartford and Calhoun road, five miles from Hartford, Ky., on the 23rd day of January, 1885, one white steer with red ears, one year old past, marked crop and underbit in the right and under half-bit in the left ear. Appraised at \$15.00. Witness my hand this 24th day of March, 1885.

R. A. STEVENS, J. P. O. C.

FARMERS CALL AT ONCE.

We have just received two car-loads of Fertilizers for oats, corn and tobacco. Will sell in small or large quantities.
HOCKER & Co.,
Beaver Dam.

Capt. Sam E. Hill.

Capt. Samuel E. Hill, of Hartford, arrived here from Washington yesterday and thinks he has a walk-over for the Pension Office. Mr. Hill is a partner of H. D. McHenry, and is strongly urged for the position by that gentleman. He says he was under the impression that there were no original Cleveland men in Kentucky, but every member of his son's now claims that honor. He also says that Phil Thompson looked like a sure winner when he left Washington, but the papers make him believe that Phil will have a harder fight than he had ever dreamed of.—*Louisville Commercial.*

Religious.

MORGANTOWN, March 10, 1885.
Having received solicitations from some of your good people of your town to preach a sermon or sermons, I have consented to come to Hartford on Saturday night before the 5th Sabbath in March. At night I will speak in the subject of "Apostasy," on Sunday at 11 A. M., the subject will be "Communion," and on Sunday night I will speak on the subject of Spiritualism.

Bird Weaver.

For Sale.

One of the best residences in Hartford, with good outbuildings and in perfect order. For particulars call on
JOHN P. BARRETT.

A Good Offer.

We will send the HERALD and the *American Home* for one year to every new subscriber for \$1.50. The *American Home* is a monthly paper published at Princeton, Ky., by Rev. T. E. Richey, and is devoted to temperance, religion and general news. Subscribe and receive both papers for the price of the HERALD.

Club Rates.

We will furnish the following papers the following club rates:
Hartford Herald and Weekly Louisville Courier-Journal, one year, cash advance, for \$2.50.
Hartford Herald and Weekly Louisville Commercial, one year cash in advance, for \$2.50.
Hartford Herald and Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, one year, cash in advance, for \$2.50.

Dan F. Tracy & Son.

Dealers in the following goods:

Olds' Wagons, White Oak Wagons, Standard Buggies, Ure Wagons, Excelsior Plows, Salky Plows, Hay Rakes, Corn Drills with Fertilizer attachment, Champion Force Pumps.

Collins, Cases and Trimmings

Wheat Drills with Fertilizer attachment, Mowing & Reaping Machines, Wheelbarrows, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Fence Wire and everything else in the Agricultural line.

Hartford, Kentucky

Patronize Home.

It is a well-known fact that every State in the Union has its patent medicines, some of them truly meritorious and others less so. They are all able to furnish many testimonials, but those testifying are generally strangers to us. But Mr. T. E. Richey, of Princeton, Ky., well-known in this section of the State has prepared several remedies, consisting of Richey's Pills, Dysentery Cure, Liniment, and a host of others. These remedies are all good. They are for sale by all Druggists. For further information address T. E. RICHEY, Princeton, Ky.

At Murray, a drummer put a pistol in his pocket in the presence of the Sheriff and county Judge, and was arrested and fined \$25 and ten days in jail.

Near Kirksey, in Calloway county, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, aged 70 years, fell into the fire and burned to death before assistance could reach her.

Judge

SANDWICHES.

A club house.—The police station.
A nap is very refreshing to man.
Yes, and it would be very refreshing to some coats.—*Hawkeye.*

When clothespins are only a cent a dozen there is no excuse for snoring in church.—*New York Journal.*

Don't shake with chills or burn with fever. Wilder's Chili Tonic is the sure cure.

A woman in some States cannot sue and be sued, but she can complain and be courted.—*New York News.*

What is the best covering for the head? demands a Western Journal. Hair isn't bad.—*Washington Republic.*

Turn to pieces with a cough? Will der's Wild Cherry Tonic will mend you.

It is now said that roller skating is dangerous. Not if the rink floor is sufficiently cushioned.—*Hartford Post.*

"Hannah More," says a writer, "was a good woman; but she had no corns." That's no excuse for writing poetry.—*Boston Globe.*

"Fine birds make fine feathers," and Wilder's Sarasaparilla and Potash make the blood pure and healthy.

A woman in Ohio gave \$1,000 to a faith cure doctor, who at once disappeared. She was cured—of her faith.—*New York Tribune.*

Be pleasant and kind to those around you. The man who stirs his cup with a knife spoils the tea, and chills his own fingers.—*Lowell Courier.*

"The first pants will soon fit brother" is a part of a new song, and yet it is said that there is no literary or musical genius in this country.—*Call.*

Prickly Ash Bitters is not an intoxicating beverage, but a pleasant, mild laxative and efficient tonic, acting directly on the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

A little skate.
A little ball.
A broken plate.
Laid up—that's all.

The principal seasons illustrated at the roller skating rink are "fall" and "spring." Some of the remarks they provoke are summary.—*Norristown Herald.*

A young man is made better by a sister's love and Fever and Ague are cured by Wilder's Chili Tonic, also malaria and periodical disorders.

Lady to hackman—"How much did you say I have to pay?" "One dollar." "What's your number?" "Fifty cents, you mean, stingy old fraud."—*Texas Siftings.*

Does death end all? Well, no; but Wilder's Stomach Bitters ends all Indigestion, Consumption and Biliousness.

"Don't be afraid!" said a snob to a German laborer. "Sit down and make yourself my equal." "I would have to blow my brains out," was the reply of the Teuton.

Jules Levy frankly said to a Louisville reporter, "I am the only great cornetist in the world." And the Philadelphia *Call* thinks "people with delicate nerves wish it were true."

A Detroit doctor knocked a man down with a club in a street quarrel and then charged him two dollars for fixing up his scalp. You can't stump a doctor with hard times.

"Papa, what is the matter with your neck?" I guess you are going to have a boil. "No, I think not. It is only a little pimple." "Then, papa, it must be a par-boil, ain't it?"

I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times, had discharges from my ears, and was unable to breathe through my nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured, and to day enjoy sound health.—C. J. Corbin, 925 Chestnut st., Field Manager, Philadelphia Pub. House, Pa. See advt.

One singer said to another: "My daughter has inherited my voice." "Oh," said the other, with the most innocent air, "that is the explanation, then. I have always wondered where it was."

A Boston girl, who saw a fellow with delirium tremens, exclaimed: "Unhappy man! Why do you permit yourself to get the 'James-James'?" The shock restored the sufferer to his right mind.

When rapid transit is finished, Brooklyn parried men will have to invent new excuses for being home late. With the bridge and the elevated road a Brooklyn man's life is being made a hideous dream.

"Connecticuters eat boiled shad." This is a very small thing to build an item out of. If the boiled shad eat Connecticuters, or if the shad ate boiled Connecticuters, then it might be worth a passing mention.

"Joseph Marmaduke Mullally, how dare you, sir?" exclaimed the indignant mother of a St. Louis boy. "Take your sister's ear nuff off your feet instantly, and find your rubbers. Don't be so lazy, sir?"

"Medicine stains may be removed from silver spoons by rubbing them with soft ashes and soap-suds." Great care must be exercised in not rubbing the plating off. This recipe should never be used on solid silver wedding presents.

She smote him with the shingle till he made him thrill and tingle. Because he did not mind his baby brother, But he soon forgot his pain And went singing down the lane, "A boy's best friend is his mother."

A Maryland wedding had to be postponed because at the last moment it was found that somebody had stolen the marriage license. It is curious what chances some fellows do have, even when it would seem as though the last opportunity of escape had passed.

An English architect asserts that houses can be made of timber which will last longer than brick or stone. In many English town houses of oak and plaster are standing and in daily use that were built 500 years ago.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

Tid-Bits.

In a certain clothing store is a card announcing, "Perfectly-fitting garments. Every article sits as good as a hen."

A scene in a railway carriage. Fond wife—"Let me see your paper a moment, dear." Husband—"Yes, as soon as we get to the tunnel."

It is said that idealizing a partially blind horse at the race will restore him to sight. So much for the horse. To open a man's eyes, you must bleed him in the pocket.

Poverty has its cares, my son; but, then, wealth has its scares, too, more than poverty, ten to one. Look at the panics on the money market every week! Do you ever hear of a financial panic in an alms-house?

Ethel: Mamma, what are the stars put up in the sky for?
Mamma: They are other worlds, dear.

Ethel: Worlds, mamma? I thought they were little holes to let the rain through.

"Miss Florence, do you love beasts?" "And to consider that as a proposal, sir?" was the lady's quick retort.

A man's curiosity never reaches the female standard until some one tells him his name was in yesterday's paper.

Two lawyers recently had a quarrel. The row became serious, and one called the other a jackass. He then went into court, and referred to him as "my learned brother."

An astronomer once confidently announced that a big comet that was approaching the earth would not destroy it. "How do you know," he was asked. "I don't know," he replied; "but in either case I am safe. If it does not knock the world to pieces, I shall be considered a prophet. If it does, I can't blame me up in the newspapers."

The average person speaks about one hundred and twenty words a minute. This estimate is considerably short of that required when a trunk lid falls on a speaker's head while he is hunting for a button.

A Jersey boy has swallowed half-a-dozen steel buttons, and his mother doesn't have to scream for him when he is out in the street. She just brings a magnet to the door, and he flies to it like a needle to the pole.

"Look, dear, at all your wedding presents. We surely have enough plate to last us a lifetime," remarked a newly-married man. "Oh, Charlie, don't be foolish; papa only borrowed them for the occasion," petulantly replied dear.

A member of the Phonetic Club writes asking us to drop the final *e* in words so ending, and spell dialog, epilog, etc., etc. We are willing to drop the *e* to a limited extent, but when the language club asks us to spell glue *g*, we protest.

In a certain town, a young man consulted a clairvoyant on the future that lay in store for him. The reply was: "You will be poor up to the age of thirty." "And after that?" "After that you will have got used to it."

They were young and romantic, and although the minute-hand was pointing to twelve o'clock, they stood upon the porch gazing at the stars.

"That's Jupiter, dear, isn't it?" she murmured. "Yes, pet, and that is Sirius," he replied, pointing to another star.

"Are you serious," she cooed.
He kissed her, then pointed upward, and said:
"That's Mars, dove."

"And that's pa's," she whispered, as a footstep sounded inside, and if the young man hadn't scooted he would have seen more stars than he ever dreamed of. Her pa wears a 12½ with a brass toe.

"Well, my son," said a good-natured father to an eight-year-old son, the other night, "what have you done to date that may be set down as a good deed?" "Gave a poor boy a cent," replied the hopeful. "Ah, ah! that was charity, and charity is always right. He was an orphan boy, was he?" "I didn't stop to ask," replied the boy; "I gave him the money for licking a boy who upset my dinner basket."

That Dirty Dandruff.

Dandruff is dirty and disagreeable in every way. It soils the clothing continually, and is accompanied by a hardy itching sensation of itching.

The scalp is diseased. There is nothing in this trouble as Parker's Hair Balm. It cleanses and heals the scalp, stops the falling hair and restores its original softness, gloss and color. Is not only highly perfumed, an elegant dressing. Very economical, as only a small occasional application keeps the hair in perfect condition.

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Did you Sup-

pose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

Fashion Notes.

Hammered silver jewelry is still in high favor.
Gold lace is introduced in many of the fancy articles for neck wear.

Iridescent ornaments, in the form of round flowers are mounted as aigrettes for bonnets.

Astrakhan cloth is more in demand than the fur, although it is always used by old ladies and those in mourning.

Hal brims are out nowadays, and part of the large bird dawns through the rolling side, so that it rests against the hair.

The long, plain Newmarkets, in green, black, brown or plain jersey stockinet, with lasting buttons are popular with young girls.

Black silk hose and slippers are worn with dinner and evening toilettes, or the hose may match the chief color used in the costume.

White muslin embroidery in the open Irish and Venetian patterns will be much used for trimming light silks during the coming season.

Fans may be of black or white lace, or match the color of the toilette.

Feather fans with gold or tortoise-shell sticks are handsome.

Sapphire and bronze figures in velvet are seen on garnet satin grounds, to be made with plain garnet or bronze velvet, for visiting costume.

Jerseys are cut off in front like a painted vest, and trimmed with a row of macarons around the collar, down the fronts, on the edge and sleeves.

Suit of brown velvet are made with a plain skirt and long pelonaise, or pointed basque and drapery, with color, cuffs and border on the skirt of beaver.

Striped suits for misses have a skirt with the darkest color on the outside; the pelonaise matches the lighter shade, with a folded plastron of the stripes.

Black lace flounces embroidered with gold are worn with gold ornaments on all black costumes; others with palm leaves in iridescent beads have clasps and buttons to match.

The coming French mantle for spring is of velvet, trimmed with lace and made with the Russian sleeve turning underneath and appearing from the back more like a large plate than a sleeve.

Among new dress trimmings is the mirliton, composed of velvet ribbons which begin on the hips and cover the whole skirt, being set on diagonally, with spaces less than the width of the ribbon between the rows.

Letters from Paris predict that the Russian blouse, flat and without trimming, will be the favorite morning dress for spring and summer. It is worn either with a regular belt or else it is closely shirred in the back, and has a half belt coming from the under arm seams.

The white lace, which has long been the fashionable bridal flower, now appears in the embroidery on satin intended for wedding gowns. It is worked in white satin with chenille and white and is exquisitely pure in appearance. Some realistic souls prefer the daisies, which have a touch of gold, and the pound lilies with stems of dull green, but the white lace with no color is queen of them all.

An exquisite tea gown of London origin is of dark heliotrope plush, opening over a point, extending from the throat to the feet, of pale blue China crepe, forming a plastron and long, much gathered tablier. The revers of the robe are lined with satin duchesse of the same sky blue tint. The ribbons forming the decorative parts of this gown are of heliotrope velvet, backed with pale blue satin. Heliotrope flowers form the corsage bouquet.

For walking and visiting dresses the plain skirt of plush or velvet looks a prominent place. A new material had appeared for the tunics and pelonaises. This is a soft and delicate woven fabric of any shade, studded with small spots or loops of chenille in a different color, and it drapes very gracefully; the tablier is usually of this chenille fabric, and sometimes the corsage also with a full plastron of plush or velvet. Or else the bodice is like the plain skirt, with full plastron of the spotted material.

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Kentucky Patents.

The following patents were granted for the week ending March 7, 1885, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 936 F. street, Washington, D. C.

Chas. H. Seales, Covington, tobacco box, etc.; James E. Cantrell, Georgetown, stock car; Wm. W. Ray, Springfield, tool for medical purposes; Chas. W. Williams, Cave City, telegraphic apparatus; John C. Dineer, Newport, watch case center.

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